Please replace paragraph **[0052]** with the following amended paragraph:

a2

[0052] An exemplary display structure according to the present invention may be formed in two parts: a display section and an electronics section. These two parts may be made separately and then joined to form a complete tile. The exemplary display section consists of a transparent glass layer on which transparent column electrodes are deposited. The OLED material is deposited onto these layers, as the active (i.e., light emitting) medium. Row electrodes are deposited as the final display layer. Additional layers such as blocking or passivation layers may be present to improve the function or life of the display layers. The transparent electrode is preferably the hole-injecting electrode and the other electrode is preferably the electron-injecting electrode. The OLED materials between the electrodes are preferably conjugated polymer materials that are applied by thick film processes, however, small molecule materials can alternatively be applied by various thin film deposition techniques. The layers are patterned so that there is electrical access to each row and column at one or more points.

Please replace paragraph **[0083]** with the following amended paragraph:

a3

[0083] As shown in Figure 5, this spacing of the pixels leaves room along the edges of the display for the vias 520 and 522 to connect to the row and column electrodes of the pixel without interfering with the regular spacing of the pixels across tile boundaries. In the exemplary embodiment shown in Figure 5, the distance d_e, which is the distance from the active region 526 to the edge of the tile, is approximately twice the distance d_i which is the internal distance from the edge of the active area of the pixel 526 to the pixel boundary 622 or 624.

Please replace paragraph **[0086]** with the following amended paragraph:

a4

[0086] The displays described above have been, in general, monochrome displays. The pixels have a single emissive area which is controlled by a single row and column electrode pair. Color pixels may be implemented as shown in Figures 6A and 6B. Figure 6A shows a single pixel having separate red (R)

a4 cont.

820, green (G) 822 and blue (B) 824 sub-pixels. The three sub-pixels 820, 822 and 824 each has a respective column electrode (not shown) which is connected to the electronics section by the vias 810, 812 and 814, respectively. A single row electrode (not shown) is used by all three of the sub pixels. This row electrode is coupled to the electronics section by the via 816, shown in phantom. The geometry of the triple sub-pixel structure is defined by D_{SH}, the height of the sub-pixel, d_{SW}, the width of the sub-pixel, and d_e, the distance from the active sub-pixel areas to the edge of the pixel area. For one exemplary embodiment of the invention, these dimensions are given in Table 1 in terms of the pixel pitch, P.

Table 1

d_{SH}	.5P
d_{SW}	.16P
d_e	.25P

Please replace paragraph [0105] with the following amended paragraph:

a5

[0105] It should be noted, with regard to the exemplary electrode structures illustrated in Figures 9A-D, that if the second layer 2102 is conductive and electrically coupled to the first electrode layer, then the first electrode layer 2101 does not need to be continuous. This attribute may be particularly advantageous in the case where the material of the first electrode layer exhibits an undesirable property, such as mechanical instability or poor conductivity. Alternatively the first electrode layer may be continuous and the second discontinuous.